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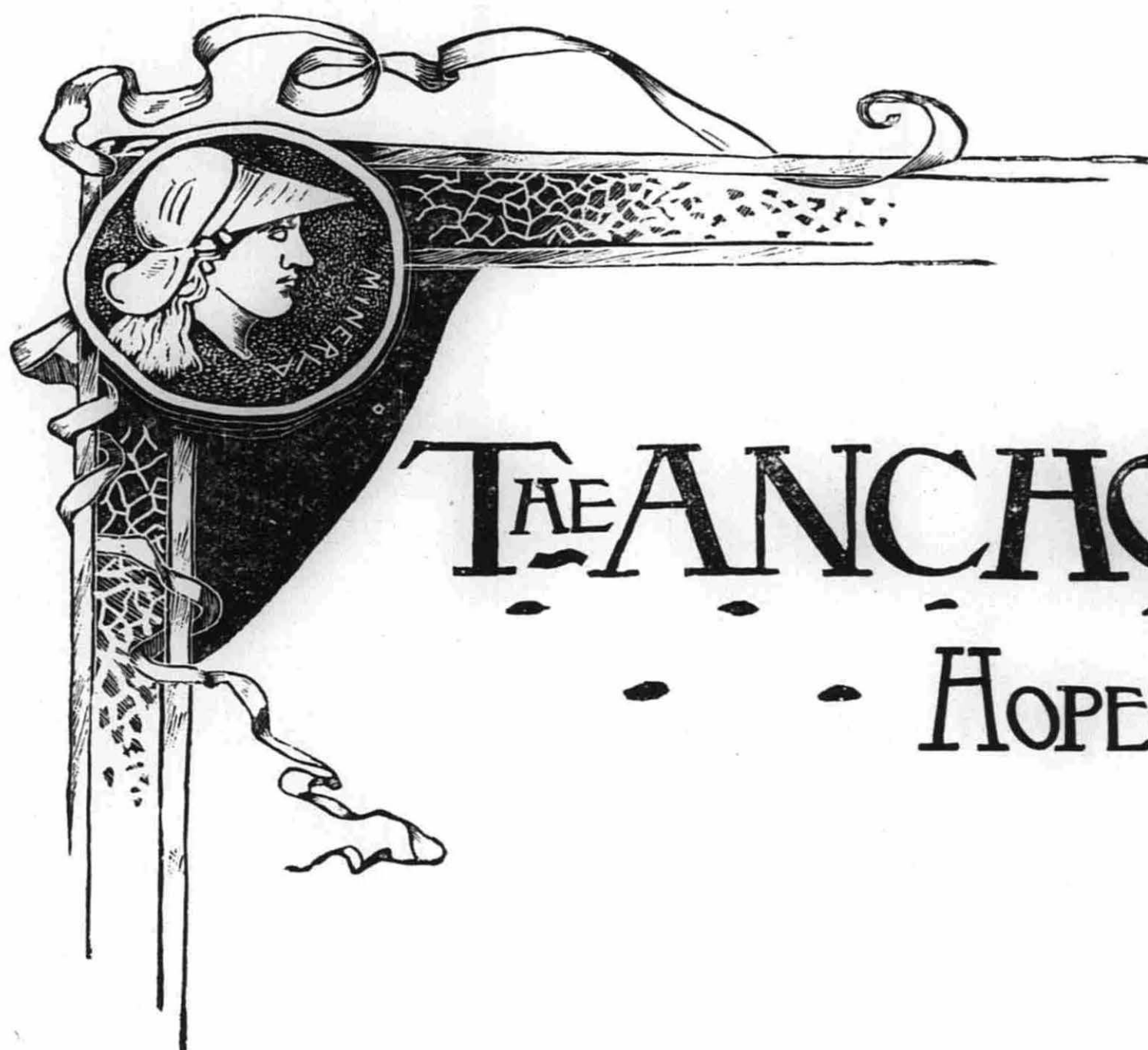
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THE ANCHOR.

HOPE-COLLEGE

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1891

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THE ANCHOR.

"Spera in Deo." Ps. XLII:5.

VOLUME IV.

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COLLEGE SOCIETIES, ETC.

ELFELAS CLUB, (Dutch) meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in V. V. H.
President, W. V. Te Winkel.
Secretary, W. Van Kersen.
MELIPHONE SOCIETY, meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in Grammar School building.
President, J. Van der Meulen.
Secretary, H. Nienhuis.
PRAYER MEETING, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, in G. S. B. All are welcome.
FRATERNAL SOCIETY, meets Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock, in council rooms.
Y. M. C. A., meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in G. S. B.
President, J. Van der Meulen.
Secretary, W. T. Janssen.
COLLEGE GLEE CLUB, meets every Friday, at 2:30 P. M.
President, Philip Soulen.
Secretary, G. Tysse.
EUPHONIAN ORCHESTRA, meets every Friday at 1:30 o'clock.
Director, P. Swart.
COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY, meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
President, Wm. O. Van Eyk.
Secretary, Henry Huizinga.
PRAYER MEETING OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, every Friday evening at 6:15.
GERMAN CLUB, meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.
THE COLLEGE LIBRARY is open every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Free reading room.

NOTES.

The Anchor gratefully acknowledges the many cheering and encouraging words of commendation from its readers since the March issue.

We wish also to thank those of the Alumni who have so promptly responded to invitations to contribute to our columns. A prompt answer from an alumnus, whether always in the form of a contribution or not, both assists us to keep our temper better and shows a commendable degree of interest in The Anchor on the part of the alumnus.

One of our Illinois exchanges says that every student of their institution, with one exception only, is a subscriber to the college paper. Would that we might say the same of all our students. The Anchor is certainly on a par with any of our Illinois exchanges, and deserves equally much the hearty support of every student.

In more ways than one does the United States lead the world. Not only does our greatest statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, have the honor of editing the first college paper ever published, but we are to-day publishing hundreds of college papers to England's *one*. American enterprise and progress in new directions are characteristics peculiarly our own.

"It is never too late to mend," is the motto of the Prison Mirror, a paper published by the prisoners of the Minnesota penitentiary. That is far from being strictly true. A much safer motto to have, is to live so that we'll never need mending. Some of our fellows who are inclined to go a little crooked of late would better adopt the latter, remembering that being placed on a college retired list does not bring the same advantages as a like position on the retired list of the U. S. army.

Now is the time for our Y. M. C. A. to consider the question of sending delegates to the Geneva Summer School. The first two dele-

gates to Northfield and Lake Geneva for 1891 have been appointed in India. American colleges are beginning to select their delegations and canvass for funds to defray the expenses of their representatives. We should not longer delay the matter. The executive committee should at once devise plans for raising the necessary funds. With prompt action and vigorous, persevering, and well directed effort money can be raised sufficient to send a delegation of not less than five or six of our best men. Every delegate can well afford to bear a share of the expense for the personal benefit to be derived.

USEFULNESS.

The workman regards the most useful tool often the most valuable. Not that it always lies within the tool itself; for several tools would be thought of more value if they were used with greater dexterity. It is largely by the principle of adaptation that the best work can be done with a tool and in the most economic manner. How seldom men regard usefulness as the highest attainment. Nothing perhaps so well calls out latent forces within us as the continual attempt to be useful. It calls forth genius in its simplest form, causes every opportunity to be seized, sets old things in a new light. It makes a comprehensive mind, an active energy, a benevolent purpose, a willing hand.

Persons who are choosing a profession, "in doubt to act or rest," in reality are often in doubt "their mind or body to prefer." The highest good is often overlooked. We believe most educated people, possessing a sound judgement and biased by no preconceived notions, can, from a scrutinizing and fair examination of self, form a true estimate of their own talent and character and ascertain to what occupation their nature is best adapted. But too many regard usefulness not worthy of talent. There is no greater source of error, (which causes error of action and misapplication of power), than mistaken notions of one's self. It is the source of more failures than can be accounted for in any other way. If every student imagines himself a peak, lifting its head above the surrounding hills, he will soon find that snows are collecting at his summit. Self-confidence is a calm in which you must often wait hours for a breeze. You may go to sleep feeling confident that your course is secure,

your path clear from storm and adverse winds, but you awake some time with a burning thirst and find yourself subject to any and every force—it is chance. One victory in debate is the cause of a miserable lethargy. One word of applause can be the stone of David's sling.

To be useful means, in any calling whatsoever, to be a laborer. The hardest worker is not always the most useful, however. Not the machine that runs fastest, makes the most noise or has the most power, but that which does its work with precision and accuracy, is the most useful. The result is primary, the means, secondary. But no means is looked for in manufacture, that works contrary to the laws of machinery. The cheapest and best way is the most sought.

To be useful means sacrifice of self-love and abandonment of your aims at honor. It makes those of your fine points, which seem in your imagination to forecast a coming Webster, meaningless. Similarity, remember, does not necessarily mean equality.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE PULPIT."

The lecture on "The highest essentials of virtue", recently delivered by Rev. J. T. Bergen of Hope church, in the chapel, was of the highest order—the best of the year—and again reminds us of the pleasant duty of acquainting outside Anchor readers of the wisdom exercised by Hope church, and the good fortune experienced by Holland, in securing such a pastor and citizen.

Mr. Bergen "has the courage of his convictions", and from the very beginning of his pastoral work, he has shown himself to be fully qualified at all times to maintain the *right*, which he never fails to espouse. When he had been here but a short time, he consented to address the handful of prejudice-braving students known as the Hope College Prohibition Club, and since that time he has embraced every opportunity to proclaim manfully but fearlessly his sincere belief in the principles and policy of the Prohibition party.

One of his first addresses here, outside of his own pulpit, was on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration, and in the allotted twenty minutes, he proved himself to be not only an eloquent speaker but an intelligent student of the prin-

ciples of government and the progress of society.

From the first his pastoral visits have been frequent and systematic. Mr. Bergen, though a dominie, has dared to be as careful about taking exercise, even by hunting and horseback riding, as he is regular in hearing the catechism classes. He has dared to meet men as a man, has emphasized the quality of commission and omission, and though near-sighted, has looked aristocracy and the lingering ghost of caste out of countenance.

Besides his regular duties as pastor of Hope church, he has led Y. M. C. A. meetings, lectured to students and citizens, preached to railroad men, and carried the good tidings of the gospel to the unwary denizens of Macatawa Park.

In oratory he is as eloquent as he is forcible; in study, as thorough as he is systematic. To the consecration of a vigorous young manhood, judiciously conserved, he adds a keen observation and superb common sense; and a review of his two years' successful pastorate justifies us in naming him as a perfect example of what Dr. Moredyke eloquently describes in "The man behind the pulpit."

OUR THIRD TERM.

There is perhaps no necessity of making any formal announcement to the students of Hope that they have just entered the final term of their school-year; but, since, in the busy turmoils of this life, we scarcely realize with what marvelous velocity we are floating down the stream of Time, we deem it not entirely out of place to call their attention to the fact that now they must play their final part in the drama of 1891, or in other words, run their last round in the year's race-course.

As the runner constantly keeps the goal in view, so the student has with eager eye looked forward to this, the closing scene of the dying school-year. It was a source of solace and comfort to him in the dreariness of winter's somber hue, and the pleasant anticipation of joys to come has spread many a lustre upon the gloom of cloudy days. Now he suddenly finds his imaginations, which, however, were anything but deathlike, to be realities. Time marshals him to the very threshold of spring's beautiful temple and his thoughts are bent upon the development of that characteris-

tic which is generally styled, "the due appreciation of the beauties of nature."

What can be more inviting than the beautiful beams of the May-daysun or the ramble o'er hill and through dale in search of arbutus or daisy? What happier experience than an adventure in or upon the blue deep?

Such are the subjects of his philosophical reasonings, and soon he begins to realize the truth of the old maxim, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," if applied to his studies. But this is not the only side of the question. We should remember that, while we are surrendering ourselves to the fascinations of balmy spring, a luxury to which all—even philosopher and pedagogue—easily succumb, we must nevertheless maintain a happy medium between work and play. It is true that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but it is equally true that *all play and no work* makes Jack a *dull* boy. If all, or nearly all, our time is spent in basking in the summer sun, we should remember one thing, that, as fast as the summer sun is rising, our intellectual sun may be setting. A happy medium, then, is necessary.

The third term is of no less importance than the first or second; it will be the last chapter in the history of this school year. Much of our eloquence, also, will be due to our constant attention during the term, and, therefore, negligence will profit no one. If, however, the student finds that the fascinations of spring have made war upon his studies and conquered, we have only one comfort to give him; in case he should yet pass a favorable examination, and that is, "All is well that ends well."

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

Law is the skeleton of the body politic. Law is the foundation upon which the whole fabric of state rests. Law is the bond that binds the social world. Without law the body politic becomes a hopeless mass of putridity; the imposing edifice of state a mighty ruin, and society a whirling, clashing chaos.

Rules drawn up without the power or the inclination to enforce, are not laws. They are simply literary documents, which you may as well burn or leave for posterity as interesting mental aberrations or the products of idiosyncrasy.

But he who obeys the law only because of the penalty attached, is on the same level with

those behind the prison bars. In fact, he ought to be there. He is a menace to society. He will surely violate the law the first opportunity he sees clear to elude its eye and escape punishment.

No nation needs more that spirit of obedience to law than a free nation. Slaves obey the driver's lash, serfs, the gibbets of despots; but freemen must obey law. They must be judge and jury unto themselves.

Right here lies the great fault and growing danger of our people. Wholesale disregard of law and order characterizes us above all other nations, us, who should be law-abiding citizens "par excellence." Laws, statutes, ordinances and rulings are enacted and piled up, year after year, by bushels and carloads, to become dead letters almost before they are laws.

Sad to say, the educated class, the ruling class, is not the most sincere in its reverent regard for the majesty of the law. Almost naturally the student comes to regard all law and constitution with contempt. He is educated so. In societies he defies rules and laws without the least compunction of conscience, unless a fine follows a penalty. He even glories in his cunning to "fool" and torment the president and to evade the law. It is with a peculiar pleasure almost, that he overrides the college rules, and it does his poor heart good to "make it hot" for the faculty and yet remain "scot free." So he goes on from society to society and from college to active life, carrying those same principles with him into the church, into business, and into politics. And if the rulers do not respect the sanctity, authority, and majesty of the law, it will not be long before the ruled trample law entirely under foot. Therefore, boys, if you love your land, beware! What is law respect, reference, obey. For law is law, wherever found and by whomsoever enforced.

"Who" Answered.

Not so many as we expected sent answers to the ten questions proposed in the March number, but faithful to our promise, we publish below the names of those who answered correctly the ten. They are Charles E. Houtkamp, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stephen J. Harmeling, Marion, South Dakota; and William O. Van Eyk, Holland, Mich. Also a reader, who failed to sign his name, from Hopkins Station, Mich., sent correct answers to all except the second and fifth.

The answers as given by our South Dakota correspondent, are as follows:

Collegians sometimes think that the average alumnus has forgotten most of all he ever knew and is not a dangerous person to have around—during examination, for instance. Don't fool yourselves, boys. You have arranged the game

and have it all your own way, but I am going to play you my cards from the "wild and wooly West."

1. "Old Rough and Ready" was Zachary Taylor, so called because he was always ready for any kind of a tussle.

2. "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" was said by Charles C. Pinckney, one of the three special envoys to France in 1797. He was a dandy, too.

3. The author of the poem, (ballad, rather) "Curfew must not ring tonight," is Rose Hartwick Thorpe, and at the time she wrote this ballad was a Hoosier schoolgirl. [Not quite right. Rose was a Michigan schoolgirl.—Ed.]

4. "Don't give up the ship" was said by brave James Lawrence as he was carried below, having been mortally wounded. The order was not obeyed.

5. The only vice-president ever elected by the U. S. Senate was Col. Richard M. Johnson in 1836.

6. Alexander Hamilton was shot by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, N. J. This was too bad.

7. The confederate forces in their attack upon Fort Sumter were led by Gen. Beauregard. Maj. Anderson commanded in the fort.

8. Fonseca is the present president of Brazil, unless they had a revolution last Sunday.

9. James Buchanan was styled the "Bachelor President."

10. George Washington was the president of the Constitutional Convention which met at Philadelphia on May 25th, 1787.

O DAY, O DAY!

The Day sits like a pilgrim, weary, drooping,
From toiling many a league, and leans
On Twilight as a golden staff while stooping,
Silent and still, above the shifting scenes.
Silent and still—when lo, I see him falling—
Exhausted—slowly—gently—falling prone!
And through the sobbing air a voice seems calling,
Distressed that he should die alone, alone!
Oh Day, Oh Day, thy glorious eye is breaking
With grief from all the sad things it has seen!
In vain didst thou, to soothe its ceaseless aching,
Draw veils of mist the earth and thee between!
I gaze upon thee fading—quivering—dying—
And see thou'rt not without a comforter.
I see kind Night approach thee where thou'rt lying,
And with thy last looks thou art blessing her.
She kneels, she bends low, low—with thrilling fingers
Caresses thy pale brow that shone so fair,
Breathes on it cool and sweet while life still lingers,
Imprints the stars, her holy kisses there!
Thus art thou soothed, Oh, pilgrim, into slumbers
Serene and sweet of everlasting rest;
And when thou'st sighed away the last grief that en-
umbers,
Night sinks in silent sorrow on thy breast.
So may time with angel step come gliding,
With angel step of tender love and peace,
A true, true comforter when I am bidding
The moment that my day of life shall cease!
So may I rest, Oh Day, reposing sweetly,
Whom weeping hours bear with silent tread
Into thy tomb! So—satisfied completely—
May I sink down among the blessed dead!



Gerrit J. Diekema.

Gerrit J. Diekema was born in Holland city, Michigan, on the 29th of March, 1859. His parents desirous of giving him the best possible education at their command, permitted him to take a full course through the preparatory and collegiate departments of Hope College, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1881. The Faculty conferred upon him the honor of delivering the oration that introduced the commencement exercises of that year in English instead of Latin.

His home training and collegiate association were of such a character as to develop the taste, natural to him, for law. He began the study of law at the Michigan University in the fall of 1881. While at Ann Arbor he was elected president of the leading literary society of the law department and twice represented the society in the annual public debate. He graduated from the law department in 1883, and opened at once an office in Holland city for practice. In 1884 he received the degree of M. A. from Hope College, and as representative of his class he delivered the annual oration before the Law Alumni Association of the University. In October, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott of Holland, also a graduate of Hope College.

As lawyer he showed the same energy and capacity that characterized him in his literary

course and Holland city soon availed itself of his services as attorney.

His friends advised him to at once direct his attention to politics, picturing for him a promising career, which has been more than realized.

He is a Republican by birth, education, and from principle. He was elected Representative from the first district of Ottawa county in 1885. In the Legislature of 1885-6 he was chairman of the committee on emigration and member of the committees on drainage and the state reformatory at Ionia. He is the author of the new state drain law, the first drain law that has stood the test of the supreme court. He was re-elected to the legislature for 1887-8. His ability as a framer of law was recognized this time by being appointed chairman of the committee on judiciary, the legal and, therefore, leading committee of the House. The House and state press commended him for the services rendered in this capacity.

His constituents were desirous to continue him in public service and re-elected him for 1889-90. This time he was honored by being elected as Speaker of the House. While in college he was a careful student of parliamentary law, which study and drill was rewarded by his discharging the duties as Speaker with marked fairness and justice, calling forth resolutions of thanks from the leading members of the opposite party, as also a souvenir of a silver tea service, as an expression of their appreciation of his ruling. Not once was an appeal made from a decision. He is now serving his fourth term as representative and though the House is Democratic, he is a member of the judiciary committee, and is the acknowledged leader of the Republican forces on the floor of the House.

In state conventions he has been a member of the committee on resolutions and platform and thus has helped shape the policy of his party on all leading questions. In every campaign he has been in demand as speaker.

He has thus early secured the confidence of his party, the personal liking of many, which exceeds in measure that accorded many others, by his frank, genial and genuine humanity.

He is a member of Hope church, Holland, Mich., and is active as a teacher in the Sunday school.

Christianity is the special academy of patience, wherein we are informed, injured, and trained up to bear all things.—Dr. Barrow.

By Boat and Sedan Chair in South China.

All travel of any importance in Ottawa county is by rail, or wagon, or sleigh. It is quite a strange experience to find one's self transported from such a region into a country where the whistle of locomotive is never heard and a carriage or cutter are never seen. This, too, is the situation in a densely populated province. We have cities of large commercial importance, with population of 60,000, 100,000, 200,000. We have numerous villages the size of Zeeland and Saugatuck. Amoy is the centre of an extensive tea trade.

If we had horses and carriages we should not know what to do with them. Scarcely a street in any city or village I have seen is wide enough to admit of the passage of a vehicle. Not a road in the country is wide enough or graded enough to run a cart-load over it. Some of the streets are so narrow that one with difficulty holds up an umbrella. You will be touching an awning on one side, or rubbing up against a shop-pillar on the other. The country roads are very winding. They are from three to six feet wide. The average would not run over three feet. The question naturally arises, how do people get about? How are the provisions brought to the cities? What does the farmer do with his tea and rice and sugar and tobacco? There are only two ways of travel, *by boat and Sedan-chair*. There are only two ways of transportation, *by boat or on men's shoulders*.

This part of China is well watered. The river transportation is immense. There are freight boats and passenger boats. Hundreds at Chang-chin and Sio-khe make their boats their homes, somewhat after the fashion of people on the Erie canal. The boats are about 20 to 25 feet long, 10 to 12 feet wide. Their roofing consists of movable matting. In the rainy season the whole boat is under cover. In the dry season the mats are rolled up, except over one apartment where the idols are kept and the family sleep. On these boats families are reared. The women row as well as the men. One time, on a boat Dr. Otte and I occupied for a night, the mother-in-law, a woman of sixty, stood at the helm and rowed with one oar, while the son-in-law and daughter were rowing on ahead. They manage the boats very skillfully, going down rapids and rounding bars. Mothers teach their children to manage the oar. You know the Chinese row standing up and pushing, while we row sitting down and pulling. The boats

are equipped with sails, so they can avail themselves of every opportunity for making speed and relieving work.

If one is to travel any distance on land, he hires a Sedan-chair. These chairs are made of bamboo, and carried on two bamboo poles about sixteen feet long. As soon as you have seated yourself, by a peculiar swing you find yourself borne forward on the shoulders of two Chinamen. They charge about seven cents a mile, and step along at a pretty fair pace. They stop at a rice-tavern every three miles and "brace up" on a bowl of rice or rice-water. After the rice the bearers must have a little smoke, three or four whiffs from their small pipes, and then they trudge along. If they are satisfied with a smoke of tobacco, we have reason to congratulate ourselves. For the chair-bearer is an inveterate opium-smoker. He takes to his pipe the first thing in the morning, and it is the last thing he parts with at night. It takes all the nerve he can command to let his pipe alone from dawn to dark. Several times I have been delayed fifteen minutes to half an hour at a halting place while the bearer crawled into a wayside opium-den to tone up on three or four pipes of vile, black, malodorous poppy-juice. On short journeys of five or six miles—to preach at a neighboring station—I have had men fairly race with me on the return ride, so uncontrollable was the craving for their pipes.

No sooner does one set out to travel but he is forcibly reminded that he is in the midst of a primitive civilization. What triumphs the nineteenth century has wrought over wind and wave and weather in the homeland. It is only the wildest flood and fiercest blizzard that delays the rail road train. It is only the thickest fog and whirling typhoon that belates the ocean steamer. But we China travelers are still the victims of wind and weather. An adverse wind or a vacuum of wind leaves us beating about or creeping along at snail's pace for hours over the twenty miles between Amoy and our first inland station, Chioh-be. A rain sets in and the generally unpaved roads are too slippery for the chair-bearers to press on for any great distance. If we have contemplated a day's journey of 15 or 20 miles, we must meekly resign ourselves to wait till the clouds break up and the roads soak out.

Unless there be water communication, all produce is brought to the villages and the cities by burden-bearers. Going out of the city of

Chang chin, we meet hundreds of men carrying all manner of things. Wood is carried in large bundles, one bundle swung at each end of a pole carried on the shoulders. Rice is carried in the same way in bags, tea in boxes, vegetables like cucumbers, garlic, pumpkins, and bamboo shoots in round, deep baskets.

It is one of the striking features of our cities that they are so quiet; no rattle of wagons, or horse cars, no whistle of factories, no sound of trains. The introduction of railroads and wagons would be little short of a revolution. However, the first railroad in China is open between Tientsin and Peking. The Chinese are patronizing it largely. On the Island of Formosa a railroad is projected from Keelung into the tea regions. The day may come when some of our inland trips of sixty miles, now requiring two or three days, may be made in two or three hours. Our hopes are not sanguine for the early appearing of that day. We shall not be surprised to find ourselves veterans in the service before it comes. Meanwhile we must paddle along in the old boats and shake along in the old chairs.

JOHN G. FAGG.

Siokhe, China, Dec. 24, 1890.

Columbia Exhibition.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." Nothing emphasizes this truth more strikingly than the history of Chicago and the holding of the World's Fair in that city in 1893. The howling wilderness, the dismal swamp, and the muddy, sluggish creek of seventy-five or eighty years ago now invite fossilized Asia, benighted Africa, youthful Australia, aristocratic Europe, and republican America, in fact, the world, to come and celebrate with Uncle Sam, on this very swamp and in this wilderness, the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of America.

The youthful and somewhat rural, perhaps, but vigorous and graceful "Queen of the Lakes" is donning her best costume and practicing her brightest smile to receive worthily all Uncle's visitors, be they mighty or lowly. And she can and will do it well. After she is through with the world, that world will acknowledge her to be a thoroughbred, respectable lady, though a little western, and she will no longer be known only as the city of pork and anarchists. Envious rivals say she will spoil Uncle Sam's reputation as a hospitable, generous host and that she cannot get ready in time. In spite of fire and swamp and Indians, in a

few years she has advanced in the procession of cities of the new world from an Indian outpost to a close second. Probably that is why the astonished lookers on credit her with such large feet. The director-general of the fair solemnly promised the president that the fair would not only be entirely completed by the spring of '93 but would easily surpass in magnificence and display the recent Paris Exhibition, pet product of a rich and lavish government and of five years preparation. They who assert that Chicago cannot prepare so great an exhibition in so short a time, have never seen Chicago and never even dreamed of Chicago push and thoroughness. The same energy and public spirit that places her where she today stands, that built the auditorium, that constructed her unsurpassed system of boulevards and public parks, will surely push the fair to a successful termination. Two thousand men are already at work filling up and leveling down; the foundation of the first real world's fair building is being laid; the plans for all others have been accepted, and the money is subscribed. What would exacting mortal more? So much for the prospect of the Exhibition. What about its object and nature?

The primary object of the fair is not to show the progress that the western part of the western world has made, though incidentally it will undoubtedly prove that fact conclusively. But the three main objects are: first, the fitting commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America; second, the promotion of commerce and acquaintance between the different nations; and, last but not least, the education of the people and the spreading of knowledge.

The first alone is a sufficient guaranty for the success and cosmopolitan character of the fair. The discovery of America is one of the momentous incidents in profane history, that stand out in bold, majestic relief as mountain peaks against the morning sky. It changed history completely. It cast an entirely different aspect over European affairs of that day. It relieved, if not saved, Europe, while here it built up a mighty, prosperous empire of freedmen.

Promotion of commerce is, probably, the main financial stay of the fair. Without that object in view the moneyed men would not support it. The picked samples of commercial commodities from all quarters of the earth will

here be displayed. Merchants will here test and examine the quality of goods and ask the prices, and meet the firm or their representative, thus opening the way for new transactions. In this way trade is stimulated and the complex machinery of commerce lubricated. But, doubtless, the educational advantages of the fair interest the readers of *The Anchor* most.

The whole fair will be a grand impressive object lesson. It will present opportunities for investigation such as are seldom given to the inquiring mind. Here the architect and the civil engineer will feast their eyes and puzzle their calculating brains on the bewildering maze of stupendous arches, domes, columns, and grand artistic structures. The painter will here revel in the pleasures and beauty of all the products of the transferring brush, and receive new lessons and inspirations from the great masters themselves. The sculptor will commune with a world of animated bronze and marble. Music's richest choruses, swelling in volumes never before heard, will ravage the ear of the listener. Pedagogues will see the most improved plans of imparting knowledge acted out before their eyes. Mines will open their dark passages, gloomy mysteries, to the wondering view. Ornithology, geology, and all the otherologies know in science, and physics, mechanics, surgery, pharmacy, horticulture, agriculture, and every other conceivable science, business or occupation will be here exhibited in a manner and profusion that will present unequalled opportunities for study, and that will be worth more than years of toil and study elsewhere.

Besides, the north will study the south; the east the west; Africa the enlightenment of Europe; and Europe the republicanism of America. Thus knowledge will be scattered broadcast over the earth and mankind brought into a closer acquaintance, union, and fellowship.

Therefore we give willingly the many millions for the cost of the fair, rejoice that the plans are made and the work begun, and await with almost uncontrollable impatience the time when its gates will be flung open and its majestic grandeur and harmonic beauty unveiled to the admiring gaze of the world.

"BUTTERWORTH."

What a debt of gratitude the world owes to such men as Drs. Ayer and Jenner—the latter for the great discovery of vaccination, and the former for his Extract of Sarsaparilla—the best of blood-purifiers! Who can estimate how much these discoveries have benefited the race!

National Holidays.

Reading the pages of ancient history is like sitting on the sea shore and watching the waves. Slowly one grows and gathers the waters unto itself, constantly increasing, until it has attained such a height, when, unable longer to contain itself, its crest breaks into a beautiful spray. For a moment the stately wave with its foam capped summit rolls on, and then gradually expending its force and power, it finally loses itself upon the sands of the sea-shore. That wave has lived its whole life, even before its last force is expended another has taken its place only to attain the same grandeur and meet the same fate. And such is the condensed history of Egypt, Babylon, Syria, Greece, Rome, and Spain; for nations and empires are but waves in the history and development of the world. And as each ocean wave has brought something from the sea and deposited it upon the shore, each nation has in its rise or fall done something to bring mankind further on the road to that goal which is its destiny.

It is but natural to ask why these nations have declined, to investigate what powers have humbled them, and time, though it has done all in its power to destroy evidence, has left us results from which we can investigate the causes.

It is necessary first to inquire wherein lies the strength of a nation; truly not in its broad fields, its fertile valleys, its rugged mountains or its fortified coasts. All nations have some or all of these. Nor is there always strength in numbers. The United Netherlands maintained successfully an eighty years war against one of the greatest, most populous, and wealthy nations of Europe; yet Holland was but a small country, with a scanty population and little wealth.

The strength of a nation lies in its honor and the patriotism of her citizens to maintain it. But patriotism is not intuitive, it is the result of education. The American youth hate Great Britain because they were first taught to love their own country and afterwards learned how it was wronged and oppressed by England.

But whence came this education? It was the result of the National holidays, days when people gathered in the churches to pray for the welfare of the nation, or when they would gather around the village orator to listen to his impassioned address of the wrongs we had suffered and the insults we had received; and who

would then speak glowingly and eloquently about the achievements we had won.

The Greeks understood how much was due to such days as these, when the tribes would assemble and listen to the Rhapsodists chant the songs of Homer: now sadly and slowly as they sang of defeat to Grecian arms; now wildly and passionately as Agamemnon or Achilles comes off victorious.

The funeral orations of the Greeks, too, were for the purpose of inspiring the people with a love for their native land; these were times when the courage and bravery of the dead were taught as a lesson to the living. Nothing could be more natural than that a nation that honored its dead, that commemorated their deeds in song and gave their names a sacred place in history, should produce the warriors of Marathon and Thermopylae. But time brought wealth and culture and the simplicity of the fathers was forgotten; their names were no longer honored; the days set apart for their memories were turned to days of revelry and wantonness.

Nor was Greece the only nation that forgot to honor its heroes. Rome, as long as she maintained a love for her great men and distinguished generals, could go out conquering and to conquer. She could withstand the dissensions between Patricians and Plebeians, between masters and slaves, for in love of country they were all one. On the festal days when they celebrated some exploit of arms, or the birth or death of some hero, then it mattered not whether men were rich or poor, high or low, Patrician or Plebeian, for in the fame of the hero they had a common treasure. It was only when Rome indulged in the sin of forgetfulness that she met the same fate as her illustrious predecessor.

In this manner we might review the history of nearly every nation of antiquity, and it is from these universal characteristics that the saying arose, "History repeats itself." It is therefore with the greatest solicitude that we look to our own country, and see in how far she is profiting by the lessons of experience. Our nation has holidays, days once considered most sacred. We have a day in which to celebrate our federal independence. A day also is set apart to decorate the graves and revive the memory of our dead soldiers. We celebrate the birth of Washington and Lincoln. Truly, the days are sufficiently few to have the nation

do full justice to them. And once it did. Once at the ringing of the bell, all people went to church and heard from loyal lips that God was the preserver of nations, and that we owed our first duty to him. And then men listened patiently as each hero or noted action was earnestly discussed, and how the deeds of the dead were made to appeal to the living. They were days when patriotic songs were sung, when the nation and its welfare were a common theme.

But things have changed. In our larger cities men would forget that it was the 4th day of July, were it not that public buildings were closed, and the floating of a flag here and there were seen from the houses of men who have not forgotten to be patriotic. And it is only kept alive in the more rural districts as a general gala day for picnics and excursions. Decoration Day is in many states dying out as the last heroes are laid to rest, while Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays are mainly commemorated in the orations of aspiring students and school-boy orators. Thus far our nation has followed faithfully in the steps of its unfortunate predecessors. The national patriotism is not kept alive. But recently two of the greatest national heroes died, men who saved the nation in its hour of trouble and adversity. And now that nation in her peace and prosperity could not set aside one day for them.

Our nation may boast and glory in its present greatness, but shall time fail to deal with it according to its deserts? Is it reasonable to suppose that one nation shall be made to atone for its sins, and another be permitted to go free? Who knows but the time may come when Egypt, Greece, and Rome, stung to the quick by their inactivity of centuries, shall yet produce a generation of loyal men who shall bring back their pristine glory, while our own nation, rocked to sleep in the cradle of wealth and luxury, may become what they now are? And though this is improbable, it is not impossible. What is needed now more than all else is loyal men, men in whom the national spirit rises higher than party spirit. We need true patriots to guide our State. The youth must again learn the lessons of patriotism, the young men and women be once more inspired with a fresh love of country. That our fathers as they depart from us may rest assured that the nation which they watched through so many glorious experiences, shall go on gaining new achievements and adding fresh laurels to its crown.

We are now on the crest of the wave, but unlike the ocean wave, which, driven by the elements, is powerless to avoid its fate, we are guided by intelligence and experience. If we spend our force and power in vain, eternal shame and disgrace is ours.

FAS.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

This movement had its origin at Mt. Hermon, Mass., in July, 1886, where, upon Mr. Moody's invitation, 250 students from 87 colleges in the United States and Canada gathered to spend four weeks in Bible study. Previous to that date a small band at Princeton college had spent weeks in continued prayer for more zeal and laborers in the cause of foreign missions, and consequently brought the subject before the conference. The result was that at the end of the four weeks 100 had signified that they were "willing and desirous, God permitting, to become foreign missionaries." Since then the movement has extended over the whole continent and has been thoroughly organized. It is inseparably connected with the Church and has secretaries of different mission Boards among its advisory committee. The total number enrolled till the present day are 6,200, of whom more than one half are now in institutions of learning, 100 ready to go, 20 under appointment at the end of last year, and 320 have already gone forth. Of the rest a large number are not able to pursue their studies, some are lost trace of, others have renounced the pledge, while fifty were rejected by Boards, and 600 were not students when enrolled. Besides these results the movement has greatly stirred up the interest in missions among the students of colleges and seminaries and through them in the various communities. The key-note of the movement is, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation;" and the way to do it is, in the words of Dr. A. T. Pierson, "All should go and go to all."

The first convention of this movement was held in the Y. M. C. A. building at Cleveland, O., Feb. 26 to March 1, 1891. In the spacious hall were displayed large maps showing forth in vivid colors the religious condition of the world, a picture in itself, a silent but powerful sermon to each one present who had learnt to pray, "Thy kingdom come."

There were gathered 529 student delegates and visitors, representing 150 institutions in the U. S. and Canada; and 109 missionaries, secretaries of Boards, and honorary members. The addresses of Drs. H. J. Gordon, A. T. Pierson, Geo. W. Chamberlain, and Judson Smith, and of Messrs. Speer and Wilder were spirited and earnest. Of no less interest and value were the discussions of various topics

conducted by secretaries of different Boards and missionaries, some of whom had been in the foreign field for twenty-five or more years. Four points were especially emphasized as essential for a foreign missionary: a sound body and mind, thorough preparation for his sphere of labor, absolute trust in God, and, above all, continual fellowship with the Holy Ghost. The impression of the vastness of the work, of the great need of the world, of the cry, "Come over and help us," of the unequivocal commands to "Go and preach the Gospel to all creatures," of the sure promise, "I am with you," and the blessed assurance that "The kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ", shall not lightly be erased from the hearts of those present.

H. VAN DER PLOEG, '92.

A Letter of Acceptance.

It occurred to us, while considering how best to extend the circulation of The Anchor among the alumni and enlist their sympathy and co-operation, that a few regular correspondents from among them, might be one means at least of meeting the end in view. No sooner was this happy thought born than, taking our pen from behind our ear, we addressed a letter to Rev. Stephen J. Harmeling of Marion, South Dakota, asking him to become our regular South Dakota correspondent. His answer was so prompt, suggestive, and spicy that we gladly give it space in our columns, hoping that its spirit may be a model to all alumni:

"Editor of The Anchor:—The Anchor is a dandy, and don't you forget it! I have thought about it a good deal since I received the last two numbers, and could not help feeling that you boys are way ahead of our college days along in the 70's.

"I am not Irish, Flanagan, so believe me not to be flattering when I say that the Anchor would be a credit to Yale or Harvard. I hope your worthy successors will be found equal to the task of keeping it up to its present high standard.

"Why, yes; you may put me down for your South Dakota correspondent, and while I have my hand in, I'll strike off a chapter on Dakota shrines from my note book, which will interest you, may be. If ever I get a little backward just pony me up. I am a kind of a slow jackass and really need driving a little. If ever you can think of any subject on which you would

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"Housekeeping."

"Were are de zeats breserfed vor de Vack-ulty."

Arrangement have been made whereby the Anchor will have a regular correspondent from the Northwestern Classical Academy. The Anchor aims to reach and interest all.

The "A" class visited Grand Rapids, March 28. Their headquarters on that day were the studio of Mr. Wyke. Their likenesses will be placed beside those of the immortals.

A highly musical Sophomore has conceived the idea of forming a whistling club. The object is a greater dexterity in the use of the lips in oratory, singing, and—at the garden gate!

The president made some very suggestive remarks after chapel services a short time ago, upon the Copyright bill, the contested elections, and our country's refusal to sign the treaty on the African drink question. We welcome suggestions like these, wishing only that they may be more frequent. Our students are not close political observers. This decidedly has its advantages, but also, we think, its disadvantages.

No one could be found in Van Vleck Hall during vacation but Mr. Reeverts, with his peculiar smile, Mr. Schaefer with his jovial parts just returning after his severe illness, and occasionally, Mr. Janssen with his most faithful "attendant" near the nasal regions. Quite periodically was heard the hum of Homer readers, two faithful warriors of Leonidas, expounding, criticising, considering, harmonising, admiring Homeric conceptions of beauty, etc. But above all, through all, under all could be heard the voice of Mr. Luxen.

Another attempt to burn college property was made on Monday evening, April 6. Some infamous character carried to the wood shed a bottle of oil, some cotton well greased, and applied them at a place where a fire would be least looked for. By a very strange coincidence the fire was discovered by one of the students and assistance at once procured. The fire was extinguished in a short time. That these attempts are frequently made, the perpetrators may feel assured that cautious measures are being taken for the future and that we are on their track.

like to have a western opinion just tell me to get there. I am one of you, and I am with you for Alma Mater.

"Let me caution you in one matter. You know Dr. Strong, in his book, "Our Country," says that "stories out West are so large it takes a dozen eastern men to believe one of them." Joe Strong lies like satan. We are a truthful people.

"Another thing. You seem to intimate that the Alumni hardly do their duty toward the Anchor. You just keep at them and remember the average Alumnus is like the rest of humanity, full of conceit and pride; and if you will work these two things for all there is in them, tell them of their genius in getting up things, and how just a few lines from their pens will give color and tone to the whole paper, you'll get the cream of their sunniest smiles.

"Yours fraternally,

"STEPHEN J. HARMELING."

Another Ten.

1. Name three presidents who died on the Fourth of July.
2. How many senators in the present congress?
3. How many counties in Michigan?
4. In whose administration was the largest number of states admitted?
5. Mention the acquisitions of territory purchased by the United States.
6. What states constituted the Southern Confederacy?
7. When was George Washington inaugurated?
8. Who was "Old Hickory?"
9. What presidents have served two full terms?
10. On what occasion and who suggested the telegram, "What God hath wrought?"

The names of those answering these ten questions correctly will appear in our May issue. All answers must be received not later than May 5th.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is a sure cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor *Enquirer*, McArthur, Ohio.

The lecture room of Prof. Doesburg is being repaired.

Cosmopolitans please decide: "If a sheep is a sheep with a tail, is a sheep a sheep without a tail?"

Can the "C" class diagram the following sentence? "I never saw a saw saw a saw as that saw saws a saw."

The third term commenced Monday, the 13th. The majority of the students were present at the opening exercises.

A student, much interested in politics, lately gave utterance to the following high flight:

"The Millionaire,
Why, man, he doth bestride our narrow country
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves an honorable competence."

We have received mail for the base ball team, and the foot ball team, that for the latter being a challenge from the State Agricultural College. There is little "athletic" spirit in the college at present, and we cannot advocate anything which will divide or distract the mind of the student; but we do advocate an exercise that will engage the mind for the time being only. What student has not, with his eye on the printed page, seen, instead of the author's thought, charming "curves," "a good stop," "a fine play," "a good fly," etc?

The second term closed March 27. Harmony existed between students and faculty during the term. Except a few healthful expurgations, special sessions were rare. Harmony, we maintain in opposition to the frictionists, is an essential element in progress. To be conscious that we are interested in each other's welfare is a more healthful stimulant than the lash. Most of the students left for their homes, wearing a smile peculiar to the close of the term. One can scarcely account for the geniality, the frankness displayed, without meditating upon the ties that bind each to each.

Waiter in hotel to "A" class boy.—"Bacon, smoked ham, stuffed goose, fried oysters, mutton chops, boiled tongue, pigs feet, beef steak?"

"A" class boy, bewildered.—"Baked potatoes and lemon pie, please."

Synopsis, negative and regular, passive, of the verb grippé:

1. I am not gripped; I have not been gripped; I was not gripped; I will not be gripped; I cannot be gripped.

2. I may be gripped; if I were gripped; I shall be gripped; I am gripped!

PERSONALS.

Geo. C. Dangremond, '94, has been down with la grippe.

Arthur Van Duren, '94, expects to leave school in a few weeks to engage in other business.

George Kollen, '92, spent a part of his vacation in Grand Rapids, drumming up ads for the Anchor.

The first answers to "Who" came from Charles E. Houtkamp, a thirteen year old boy in Milwaukee.

Prof. J. B. Nykerk recently joined the "Holland Township Temperance Alliance," at Orange City, Iowa.

Stephen J. Harmeling, '78, of Marion, South Dakota, has kindly consented to become the Anchor's regular correspondent in the "wild and wooly" West.

Phil. Soulen was awful glad to go home to see his ma, but it was never before so hard a struggle for the poor boy to leave all things dear to him in Holland.

At the Prohibition Conference, held in this city recently, C. A. Van Raalte, "C" class, and Henry Nienhuis, "B" class, each favored the audience with a recitation.

The theological student, Martin Ossewaarde, formerly student of Hope and resident of this city, has received a call from the Dutch Reformed Church, at New York.

Bastian Smits, '81, now pastor of the Constantine Congregational church, has recently declined two unanimous and urgent calls from the Ypsilanti Congregational church.

Prof. J. B. Nykerk, '85, of the N. W. C. Academy, writes: "I am very much pleased with the general tone the Anchor has so far evinced under the new management." So say they all.

G. H. Albers, '91, says that he has discovered a process by which a professor can be put to sleep in just two minutes and be kept snoring while a student reads forty pages of back German.

O. C. Flanagan, after an absence of three weeks, spent teaching the Overisel youth that the telescope is a message sent on the telegraph wires and that a brunette is a dark person with a dark complexion, is with us again; and G. H. Albers has gone forth, fresh and full, to enlighten the same youngsters more fully concerning the cause, appearance, and location of the "Oro Bolo."

Rev. Lepeltak left for Iowa April 2nd.

Arthur Van Duren is postmaster. April fool. H. Straks has a call from the Second Reformed church of Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Van der Ploeg, '93, has sold 125 copies of "The Greatest Thing in the World."

Henry Huizinga, '93, although near home, spends his vacation days in his room at Van Vleck's.

Reeverts, '92, spent his vacation nursing Schaefer and studying mental science. Practice makes perfect.

C. Haan, '93, presided with grave dignity over the sessions of the Prohibition convention recently held in this city.

Herman Van der Ploeg, '92, during the vacation, spent a day visiting his Sunday school scholars across the river.

Prof. Humphrey and family recently visited Dorr and Wayland friends. The professor also lectured at the Spring Lake institute.

Rev. G. J. Hekhuis, '85, has accepted a call to Roseland, Ill. He leaves Spring Lake, his present charge, the middle of this month.

Sterenbergh and Huizenga, '93, were good little boys all through vacation. They made out six pages of Greek together each day, it is said.

An attack of la grippe compelled Pearl C. Godfrey, formerly member of the present Freshmen class, to close her school for a few days.

During a part of his vacation Henry Veldman went courting in Grand Rapids; that is, Henry took evidence with both ears in a famous murder trial.

Hon. G. J. Dickema has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide for using the kindergarten method of teaching in the public schools of Michigan.

Gerrit Kooiker, "A" class, evinced not a little concern, the day his class went to Grand Rapids, as to whether the photographer could do a good job on him on a cloudy day.

Luxen, '92, spent a few days of his vacation visiting in Grand Haven, but it was pretty cold up there, so Johnnie, like a wild goose, flew south to a milder and more congenial climate.

Gertie D. Telmen and Annie Albers, two of Overisel's bright school-girls, sent correct answers to "Who," but they came too late for the girls to have their names appear with the others who answered.

John Schaefer, '93, had it bad—la grippe.

The latest report is, that Gerrit Albers is down with la grippe.

Everet Boom, "A" class, visited friends in Overisel during vacation.

Miss Harriette Hanson will not return to Albion college this spring.

Gertrude M. Marsilje, Holland, also answered the questions asked in the March issue.

Cora Van der Meulen, once a member of the class of '93, attended the Spring Lake teachers' institute.

Prof. Kleinheksel told the teachers at the recent county institute about the "Origin of Numbers."

Wm. Zoethout, '93, has added to his collection of zoological specimens the anatomy of a little book agent.

Wiley W. Mills, '93, enrolled with the teachers at Spring Lake. Wiley "gets there" whenever the school ma'ams swarm.

Henry Geerlings, '88, graduate of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, has accepted a call from the Decatur Presbyterian church.

Dr. Bloemendaal, M. D., our janitor, says that oat straw tea will loosen la grippe and set a fellow all right. Give us some, doctor.

Profs. Kollen and Doesburg spent a part of the vacation wrestling with la grippe. They both came out of the struggle victorious and are now enjoying their victory.

Miss Lela McBride of Olivet college and Miss Harriette Hanson of Albion college, both formerly among our number, spent their vacation in Holland with their parents.

George Kollen, while in Grand Rapids, contracted to act as salesman for a firm in that city, but his uncle and pa immediately vetoed the contract and George will continue with the Columbians.

Miss Annie Klumper, formerly a member of the present Senior class, was presented with an Oxford Bible by her Sunday school class, on her birthday, Tuesday, April 7th. Miss Margaret Kollen made the usual presentation address.

Albert Oosterhof has been engaged in selling books in the district about midway between Holland and Graafschap. The "wielder of the mighty tongue" reports having been very successful each day from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon.

G. H. Albers, O. C. Flanagan, and W. W. Mills are on the June programme of the S. O. C. T. Association.

Dick Werkman, R. Gilmore, and R. C. Devries, once Hope's boys, are spending their University vacation in this city.

Cornelius Dekker, "A" class, according to latest reports, is engaged in teaching in "the school-house across the lake," taking the place of teacher Mr. Lahuis, during the latter's sickness.

Geo. Cook, '94, and Wily Mills, '93, were recently employed as deacons of the Hope College Prohibition Club, since they were appointed to take up the collections at the Prohibition Conference.

Albert Oosterhof, '92, goes about now a-days with a hole in the tympanum of one of his ears. The rumor is that Albert's best girl has called, "Hellō, Albert!" too forcibly through that auricular member.

The following were elected as officers of the Meliphone society, at their last election: Henry Lucas, President; Harm Dykhuizen, Vice-President; Ed. Dimment, Secretary; John Osewaarde, Treasurer; John De Jongh, Mar.

It is said that Representative Diekema, '81, is tacitly recognized by his fellow members of the House to be the best parliamentarian in that body, even the democratic speaker often referring doubtful questions to him for decision.

The Columbians say they have positive proof against others who are connected with the "bogus programme" affair and that they will soon make public the names of the conspirators.

Have You Paid Your Subscription?

Our readers are hereby kindly requested to remit, if they have subscription unpaid. The number of subscribers is too great to permit us to notify each individual as his subscription becomes due. A little thought and promptness to remit on the part of each subscriber will be a greater aid to us, and the favor will be valued accordingly. We hereby heartily thank our readers for their support and encouragement in the past and we trust it will be as cheerfully and kindly given in the future. Remittances can be made per check, money order or postal note, payable to the business manager.

Columbia, Dartmouth, and Williams will have no more commencement orations.

EDUCATIONALE

Relation of the State to Education.

C. C. WOOD.

The field opened by this subject is very broad, and it will only be possible to indicate in the briefest manner the general lines of public authority and policy in relation to it.

As to the main point there is no dispute. The state has a right to educate its citizens. The whole trend of legislation, not only in our own state, but also in all other civilized governments is to affirm, not merely the right, but the imperative obligation of the state to educate its members. Says Judge Cooley:

"To bring a sound education within the reach of all the inhabitants has been a prime object of the American government from the very first. And if a question has been raised, it has related, not to the existence of the duty, but to its extent." (Cooley on Taxation, page 85.)

The very first educational act in the then territory of Michigan was one of the most comprehensive in its provisions. Indeed, it was so vast that, like Bacon's Constitution, it fell to the ground by its own weight. This was the act of August 26, 1817, entitled, "An act to establish the University of Michigan," with its president and its thirteen professors, and providing that its board of instruction should have power "to regulate all the concerns of the institution, to enact laws for that purpose, to establish colleges, academies, schools, libraries, museums, botanic gardens, laboratories and other useful literary and scientific institutions, * * * and to appoint officers and instructors" for the same.

From that time on the policy has been the same. I will not go into it further, but will refer those that wish to enter more fully into that branch of the question to the very complete discussion contained in what is known as "the High School Cases." (30th Mich. Supreme Court Reports, page 69, Et. seq.) Also to the excellent history of our common school system, contained in the report of the state superintendent of public instruction, for 1880, page 303, e. s.

Let me say right here that if that report is not out of print it will be well worth while to get it for the sake of those historical sketches.

Let us turn, now, to the second question; the only one about which there is really any room

for doubt, and ask how far this control ought to go? That is, what and how much education is it the right and duty of the state to provide the child?

Here again there is no question as to the policy of the state in the past. It has already been seen that the scheme of education adopted in the very beginning of our territorial existence was of the broadest character, and was intended to furnish the fullest and most complete education to every citizen. In the case already cited from the 30th Michigan, it was decided after a careful review of "the state policy of Michigan on the subject of education, and of the territory before the state was organized, beginning in 1817, and continuing down until after the adoption of the present constitution, that there is nothing either in our state policy, or in our constitution, or in our laws, restricting the primary school districts of the state in the branches of knowledge which their officers may cause to be taught, or the grade of instruction that may be given, if the officers of the district consent in regular form to bear the expenses and raise the taxes for the purpose, or to prevent instruction in the classics or in the living modern languages in these schools." (30th Mich. page 69.)

Indeed, so well settled was the matter, that Judge Cooley said, in delivering the decision of the court, which, by the way, was unanimous:

"When this doctrine was broached to us, we must confess to no little surprise that the legislation and policy of our state were appealed to against the right of the state to furnish a liberal education to the youth of the state in schools brought within the reach of all classes. We supposed it had always been understood in this state that education,"—and I ask special attention to this statement—"that education, not merely in the rudiments, but in an enlarged sense, was regarded as an important practical advantage to be supplied at their option to rich and poor alike." (30th Mich. page 75.)

For the review of the policy of the state by which he demonstrates the above proposition, I have no space, and will only refer to the report cited.

(To be Concluded.)

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Baptists maintain 132 educational institutions.

There are thirty-seven Japanese students at Ann Arbor.—Ex.

Bismarck says that he had to study thirteen hours a day while in college.

Alma college library lately received an addition of 635 volumes, the gift of a lawyer.

The University of Michigan glee club recently netted \$4,500 at a single engagement in Detroit.—Ex.

The Columbia seniors will present their college with a window in memory of Alexander Hamilton.

Having been granted a year's leave of absence by the University, Prof. B. A. Hinsdale will go to Europe to prosecute studies there.

Professors who have served 15 years in Columbia college and are above 65 years of age, are pensioned at half their regular salaries.—Ex.

The students of the University of North Carolina have petitioned the trustees to put the English Bible in the course as an elective study.

A. Alonzo Stagg, the well known Yale baseball pitcher and athlete, has accepted the position of physical director in the Chicago University.

Prof. William R. Harper of Yale has accepted the presidency of the new University of Chicago, and will enter upon his duties there in September.

Princeton has given her country nine of the fifteen college graduates who sat in the constitutional convention, one president, two vice-presidents, twenty-eight governors of states, 171 senators and congressmen.—Ex.

The faculty of the Boston University have voted to allow four hours per week to the managing editor and two hours per week to each of the assistants of their college paper, the time being made equivalent to the same number of hours in the course of study.

Now is the time for every student and reader of the Anchor to get a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The price of the engraved edition always has sold for \$8.00 per volume. The reprint of this edition can be had to-day for the small sum of \$1.50 per volume. We advise all who want an Encyclopædia to get particulars from the publishers, R. S. Peale & Co. See advertisement on another page.

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"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of

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"I was cured of Scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—John C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

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GETS A BLACK EYE.

A New York Judge Renders a Decision in Favor of the R. S. Peale Reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

[New York Special]—Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court rendered a decision today refusing to grant an injunction against the firm of Ehrich Bros., to restrain them from selling the "Encyclopædia Britannica," published by R. S. Peale & Co. of Chicago. The complainants are the firm of Black & Co., publishers of the original work at Edinburgh, Scotland. In his decision Judge Wallace holds that rival publishers in this country have a legal right to use the contents of the original edition, except such portions of them as are covered by copyrights, secured by American authors. The defendant's work, he finds, has substituted new articles for these copyrighted ones.

This decision is a square set back to the book trust, and directly in the interest of education and general intelligence. As an educational factor in every household, no work in all literature is so important and desirable as the KING OF ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, of which it has been said that "If all other books should be destroyed, the Bible excepted, the world would have lost very little information." Until recently its high cost has been a bar to its popular use, the price being \$5.00 per volume, \$125.00 for the set in cheapest binding. But last year the publishing firm of R. S. Peale & Co. of Chicago issued a new reprint of this great work at the marvelous price of \$1.50 per volume. That the public were quick to appreciate so great a bargain is shown by the fact that over half a million volumes of this reprint were sold in less than six months. It is the attempt of the proprietors of the high priced edition to stop the sale of this desirable low priced edition, which Judge Wallace has effectually squelched by his decision. We learn that R. S. Peale & Co. have perfected their edition, correcting such minor defects as are inevitable in the first issue of so large a work and not only do they continue to furnish it at the marvelously low price quoted above, but they offer to deliver the complete set at once, on small easy payments to suit the convenience of customers. It is a thoroughly satisfactory edition, printed on good paper, strongly and handsomely bound and has new maps, later and better than any other edition. We advise all who want this greatest and best of all Encyclopædias to get particulars from the publishers, R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago.

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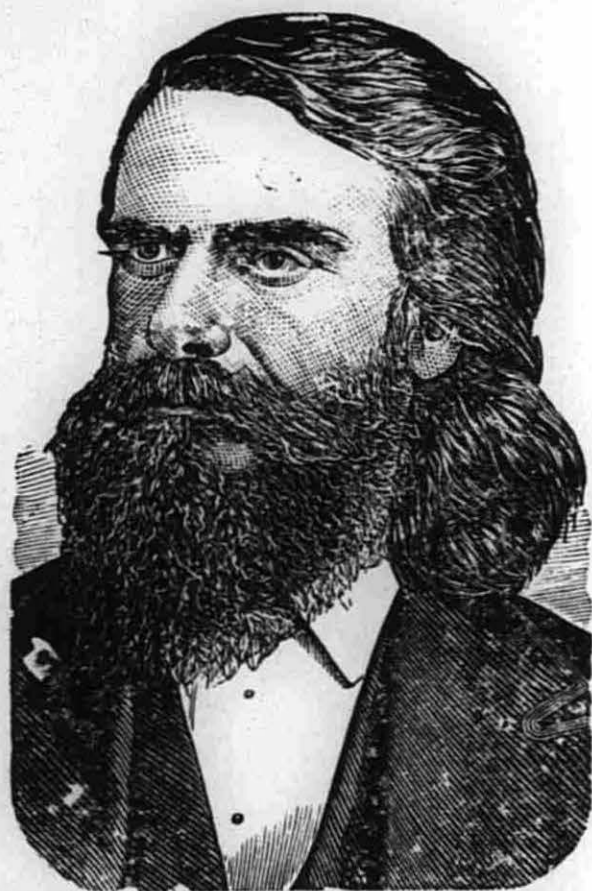
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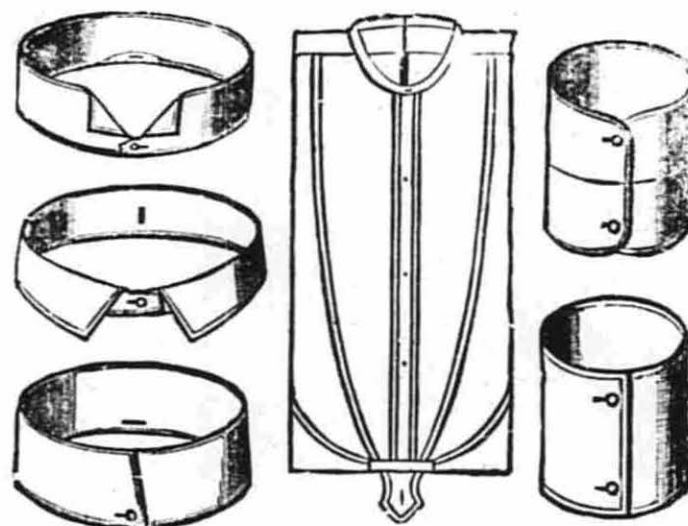
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